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CURRENT STATUS OF ALL CLAIMS

Claims 1 to 45. Cancelled.

46. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[3]]
54, wherein said G-protein coupled signal is increased
intracellular calcium ion concentration.

47. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[3]]
54, wherein said receptor is contacted with 2 or more different
candidate compounds said one or more candidate compounds
comprises 100 or more different candidate compounds.

48. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[3]]
54, wherein said candidate compound contacts said ADP-glucose
receptor polypeptide in the presence of ADP-glucose.

49. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[9]]
57, wherein said receptor is contacted with 2 or more different
candidate compounds said one or more candidate compounds
comprises 100 or more different candidate compounds.

50. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[9]]
57, wherein said candidate compound contacts said ADP-glucose
receptor polypeptide in the presence of ADP-glucose.

51. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[14]]
60, wherein said G-protein coupled signal is increased
intracellular calcium ion concentration.

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52. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[14]]
60, wherein said receptor is contacted with 2 or more different
candidate compounds said one or more candidate compounds
comprises 100 or more different candidate compounds.

53. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[19]]
63, wherein said receptor is contacted with 2 or more different
candidate compounds said one or more candidate compounds comprises
100 or more different candidate compounds.

54. (New) A method of identifying an ADP-glucose receptor agonist, comprising:

(a) contacting an ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide with at least one candidate compound under conditions that permit said receptor to produce a G-protein coupled signal in response to ADP-glucose, wherein said ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide has the amino acid sequence designated SEQ ID NO:2; and

(b) determining the ability of said candidate compound to increase production of said G-protein coupled signal, wherein a candidate compound that increases production of said signal is thereby identified as an ADP-glucose receptor agonist.

55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein said receptor is contacted with a library of candidate compounds.

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56. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein said receptor is contacted with 100 or more different compounds separately.

57. (New) A method of identifying an ADP-glucose receptor ligand, comprising:

(a) contacting an ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide with at least one candidate compound under conditions that permit said receptor to selectively bind ADP-glucose, wherein said ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide has the amino acid sequence designated SEQ ID NO:2; and

(b) determining the ability of said candidate compound to bind said ADP glucose receptor, wherein a candidate compound that selectively binds said ADP-glucose receptor is thereby identified as an ADP-glucose receptor ligand.

58. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein said receptor is contacted with a library of candidate compounds.

59. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein said receptor is contacted with 100 or more different compounds separately.

60. (New) A method of identifying an ADP-glucose receptor agonist or antagonist, comprising:

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(a) contacting an ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide with at least one candidate compound in the presence of ADP-glucose under conditions wherein said receptor produces a G-protein coupled signal in response to ADP-glucose, wherein said ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide has the amino acid sequence designated SEQ ID NO:2;

(b) determining the ability of said candidate compound to alter production of said G-protein coupled signal, wherein a candidate compound that alters production of said signal is identified as an ADP-glucose receptor agonist or antagonist.

61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein said receptor is contacted with a library of candidate compounds.

62. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein said receptor is contacted with 100 or more different compounds separately.

63. (New) A method of identifying an ADP-glucose receptor ligand, comprising:

(a) contacting an ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide with at least one candidate compound in the presence of ADP-glucose under conditions that permit said receptor to selectively bind ADP-glucose, wherein said ADP-glucose receptor polypeptide has the amino acid sequence designated SEQ ID NO:2; and

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(b) determining the ability of said candidate compound to bind said ADP-glucose receptor, wherein a candidate compound that selectively binds said ADP-glucose receptor is thereby identified as an ADP-glucose receptor ligand.

64. (New) The method of claim 63, wherein said receptor is contacted with a library of candidate compounds.

65. (New) The method of claim 63, wherein said receptor is contacted with 100 or more different compounds separately.